# simplifying RULE Documents

A supplement to the Arizona Rulemaking Manual

#### FILES & DOCUMENTS

#### **ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS**

- It starts with maintaining file structures.
   Come up with a plan; mark your documents with revision dates; take careful notes.
- Use your current rule text. Our Office calls this "base text" – your starting point. You can obtain this text from our Office.
- Read guidelines in this quick reference guide before your get started. Follow the guidelines, ask us questions.
- Use other tools that we provide. The Arizona
   Rulemaking Manual has everything you
   need to understand the process and it is
   available for free to rulewriters. Contact our
   Office for your copy.

#### THE PRACTICE OF RULEWRITING

This booklet is designed for both the new and seasoned rulewriter. The important practices covered within these pages contribute to error-free rulemaking documents. We do not want to have the publishing of your filing delayed because of formatting problems. Follow these guidelines. They can you avoid having help rulemaking package returned, and will allow the Secretary of State editors to focus on searching for substantive errors.

We are here to help. If you do not understand items presented in this booklet please call our Office.

For a more in-depth look at rulemaking, consult the current edition of the *Arizona Rulemaking Manual*.

Arizona Secretary of State



Public Services Division



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For additional copies of this booklet send your request to:

KEN BENNETT
Secretary of State
Attention: Public Services Division
1700 W. Washington Street, 7th Floor
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Visit us on the World Wide Web at www.azsos.gov e-mail: pubs@azsos.gov

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### **Getting Started**

Personal accountability – as a rulewriter you are held accountable by your director, your stakeholders and to the public. No doubt about it, working on rules is a big responsibility.

Additionally, one of our duties at the Secretary of State's Office is to hold rulewriters accountable for their filings. Filings must fit within certain requirements. By following our rules often we protect the rulewriter and the agency which he or she represents.

Our Office is here to help you understand the filing process of the rules – we cannot tell you what to put in them. Our Office is just a filing office, and as such, also has rules on rulemaking.

The Arizona Administrative Procedures Act, the laws on rulemaking, is important for a beginning rulewriter to review. These are available online as part of the *Arizona Administrative Code* Table of Contents. Visit www.azsos.gov for more information.

The Act or another part of the law may state that your agency is "exempt" from the rulemaking process or a part thereof. If this is the case we suggest you contact our Office before you get started so you file the correct type of notice. Please remember, just because you might be exempt from the process doesn't mean you are exempt from our filing requirements.

Once you have reviewed this booklet, please also read your *Arizona Rulemaking Manual*. It is more of a procedural manual with a style guide included. This guide is simply a supplement to the *Manual*.

### **Rulemaking Docket Openings and Notices**

### Examples of notices

It's helpful to use other agencies' published notices as models for your own. To locate examples of different types of notices, go to the index printed in each issue of the *Register* and refer to past issues. Make sure to use the notice templates in the *Rulemaking Manual* 

Often new rulewriters are concentrating on making new Sections or amending them. It is often overlooked that other Sections may have to be amended.

To expedite the process, and to avoid filing additional docket openings for a rulemaking, an agency can enter the following language directly after the last listed Section numbering a docket opening: "Sections may be added, deleted, or modified as



necessary." It's not magic language, but this one phrase may just save some future procedural steps.

And yes, if you leave out this language, you can file the additional docket opening and combine the two in your proposed rulemaking package.

### Accurate Base Text



If it's not right to begin with, it will be wrong later on. Sounds simple but you would be surprised how many rulewriters do not start with accurate text.

An agency must accurately show the changes to the current rules in the *Administrative Code*. This is where you must start. Be sure to

use the current effective rules in the *Code* as the base text from which to show changes.

Retyping existing rules often introduces errors. The Office recommends that an agency download the RTF version of its rules from the SOS web site and alter the text from there.

Please contact our Office if you are not sure which version of rules is the most current. You might have rules that will be updated in a *Code* supplement that has yet to be released. Be mindful of the base text that you are about to use.

### **Setting up Your Electronic Document**

Computers, friend or foe? These guidelines will help make our pagination worry-free.

### Formatting Solutions

Forget what you have learned about the word processing program. You must have the mindset to prepare and key everything in your document. Follow these steps when starting your electronic documents.

#### Start Fresh

☐ Open up a new document in your word processing. Set margins and always allow sentences of a single paragraph to wrap around automatically. Copy the base text from the Secretary of State web site. If you are not sure where to find the base text, call our Office.

**Why:** There is less room for error if you start fresh.



### **Number Your Pages**

☐ Consecutively number all pages of any rulemaking package filed with SOS. **Why:** The Office will know whether a page in your filing is missing. It also helps for future archiving of the document.

### Turn off Autoformatting; including Bulleting and Numbering

□ Turn off autoformatting in your word processing program when creating a new document. You will have to manually key the A, B, Cs and the 1, 2, 3s into the document. Why: We ask that when you file your document you include an electronic version on a disk. If a document contains autoformatted text, the subsection numbers and letters disappear when the file is formatted in the Office's publishing program. Autoformatting also inserts fraction symbols (½, ¾) and superscript ordinals (7th) that can disappear. Turning the autoformatting option off will prevent this from happening.



In Microsoft Word, go to Format>AutoFormat... and click on "Options." In the AutoFormat and AutoFormat As You Type tabs, make sure all of the boxes are not checked (leave them white).

### Track changes, reviewing, and conditional text

☐ Turn off track changes, or reviewing, under the Tools menu in Word.

Why: Files created with track changes cannot be imported properly into the Office's publishing software.

If you have Tools>Track Changes turned on in Word at any time during preparation of your rule package, the rule package you submit on disk will contain conditional text when the Office prepares it for publication. Conditional text is underlined or stricken, appears blue or red, and does not match the hard copy you submit to the Office. Significant inaccuracies can result from the use of these files, and the Office may delay publishing a rule package created with track changes or return the package to the agency.



In Microsoft Word, go to Tools>Track Changes>Highlight Changes and make sure the boxes are not checked (remain white).





You say you have to use track changes? Our Office would still like a clean electronic document submitted.

We understand that many hands may be in your document and that someone may insist that track changes be turned on. If it happens, accept the changes and do the following. Copy and paste from Word into Notepad. This will clear any formatting including the changes made in the program. You would then have to copy the text into your word processing program and reformat it to fit our filing requirements. It may sound cumbersome, but it is better than re-keying the entire document.

### **Creating Tables**

☐ When creating a table, make sure the rows of the table are connected rather than separated (each row should not be created as its own table).

**Why:** The table will not import correctly into our publishing software.

#### Endnotes and footnotes

☐ Do not use endnotes and footnotes in the Preamble or text of a rulemaking package. **Why:** The endnote and footnotes will not import correctly into our publishing software. The *Code* and *Register* do not have endnotes and footnotes in the rules.

#### Exception to the Rule:

Endnote and footnotes may be used as part of a table or other supplementary material, the Economic Impact Statement, and incorporated by reference material.

#### Colored text

☐ Do not use colored text. Never use colored text as part of any notice filed with SOS. **Why:** The Office prints both the *Register* and the *Code* in black and white.

### **Getting Down to Editing**

Have you imported your base text into your word processing program? Now you are ready to edit it. Here are a few simple guidelines to follow.

### Striking and Underlining

Words or Numbers: Never strike or underline *part* of a word or number.

Incorrect: Correct:

dDepartment department R9-22-101  $\overline{102}$  R9-22-102  $\overline{R9-22-101}$ 



A.R.S. § 28-<del>1001</del>1201

A.R.S. § <del>28-1001</del> <u>28-1201</u>

NOTE: There is never a reason to both strike and underline the same text in a rulemaking package filed with SOS.

Subsection Labels and Periods:

Incorrect: Correct:

A. A. B.A. B.A. C.B. C.B.

### To Tab or Not to Tab

☐ Tab, don't space, after all subsection labels.

Correct:

A.TAB⇒

1.TAB**→** 

a.TAB**⇒** 

i.TAB**⇒** 



It is acceptable if your paper or electronic copy has tabs that are underlined or stricken.

#### Hard Returns

When typing a sentence, do not use a hard return until you are ready for a new paragraph. Only hit return (or "enter") to separate paragraphs or subsection levels.



Avoid using more than four subsection levels. Yes, the Office would prefer that you do not use them. We can offer assistance to show you how.

If you have to use more than four, the following labels apply:

**A.** (level 1)

В.

C.

1. (level 2)

2.



3.

a. (level 3)
b.
c.

i. (level 4)
ii.
iii.
(1) (level 5)
(2)
(3)
(a) (level 6)
(b)
(c)

### **Formatting Your Document**

These are the most common errors that the Office sees in filed documents.

### Page number references

☐ Never refer to a part of your rulemaking package by its page number location. **Why:** The page numbers of the copy filed with SOS will be different when published in the *Register* and *Code*.

### Spacing and Typing 101

☐ Never use two spaces after a period, colon, or state abbreviation.

**Why:** Computers, unlike typewriters of the past, adjust character spacing so that a double-space is not needed to make readers understand that they have reached the end of the sentence.

Also, don't space after all subsection labels and notice form item numbers, use tabs (see the tabs section below).



There is one exception to this rule. The headings for supplementary material (such as Appendices, Illustrations, Exhibits, Tables, etc.) should be indented two spaces from the left in the Table of Contents.



### **Special Symbols**

Many times special symbols do not translate properly when imported into the SOS desktop publishing program.

**Why:** The publishing software may misinterpret the symbol or drop it out when imported.



It's helpful to the Office if you mark the pages of a rulemaking package with sticky notes that contain subscript and superscript text and special symbols (such as  $\times$ , £, Š, m,  $\pm$ , etc.).

#### **Quotation** marks

- ☐ Follow these long-established American printers' rules:
  - The period and the comma always go within the quotation marks.
  - The dash, the semicolon, the question mark, and the exclamation point go within the quotation marks when they apply to the quoted matter only. They go outside the quotation marks when they apply to the whole sentence.
  - The exception is when a single item enclosed in quotation marks is just a number or letter. ("The applicant may sign her name with an "X".)

### Citations, a Final Check

Once you have completed the editing of your rules remember to verify that Sections and subsections referred to in a rule actually exist. Many times after renumbering or amending rules, citations to other Sections or subsections need to change.



An agency can make these corrections by normal rulemaking or by sending the Office a letter requesting the changes (A.R.S. § 41-1011(C)).

### Forms and Preambles, the Final Stage

### Understanding Your Actions

There are rulemaking actions and those actions must be understood when creating your Table of Contents. The rulemaking action intended by an agency must be accurate in the Preamble, Table of Contents, and text of the rules. It matters because the rulemaking action is reflected in the *Administrative Code* Historical Note and the index of the



*Register*. The types of rulemaking action listed in the Preamble are the following: Repeal, Renumber, Amend, and New Section (or Article, Table, Exhibit, etc.). The maximum number of actions on a Section is three, taken as applicable in this order: Repeal, Renumber, Amend, New Section. Remember that a Section number and its heading will always look the same in the Table of Contents as they do in the text of the rules.



Avoid renumbering whenever possible. Agencies understandably use renumbering to "clean up" their rules, but the Office has found that renumbering frequently proves to be time-consuming and can introduce errors. If the intended result of the renumbering is merely cosmetic, SOS prefers that the agency not do it. (See Section 3 of the *Arizona Rulemaking Manual* for examples.)

### Filing Preparation

#### Accuracy and Neatness Counts

Receipts and certificates should match and the filing notice should match the receipt and certificates. Sections listed in these documents should match.

**Why:** The most common filing errors are on receipts and certificates. Avoid having the incorrect notice or Section number and avoid going to your boss for another signature on a certificate. Double-check your work. These all must match to protect your agency from potential lawsuits.



The most common way this error happens is when you "cut and paste" text from one document to another (e.g., notice headings and headings for agency receipts and certificates). If you cut and paste simply make sure that all the information is correct.

#### To Tab or Not to Tab, Again

☐ Tab, don't space, after all notice form item numbers.

#### 3. TAB → A citation to all published notices relating to the proceeding:

#### Returns

When providing information for notice forms, hit return at the end of an item number and begin the "answer" on the next line.

Incorrect:



**A citation to all published notices relating to the proceeding:** Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: 9 A.A.R. 4811, November 7, 2003

#### Correct:

3. <u>A citation to all published notices relating to the proceeding:</u>
Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: 9 A.A.R. 4811, November 7, 2003

#### Item numbers references

Refer to the numbered sections on notice forms as "items" instead of "questions." Correct: A person may submit written comments to the analyst listed in item 4.

#### Save to RTF

Save your rule package as a Word or WordPerfect document, but also as an RTF file. If the Office cannot open the Word or WordPerfect file on your disk, it's helpful to have an RTF version as a backup.



☐ Spell check. Always remember to spell-check a rule package before filing it with SOS.

#### Double Check Receipts and Certificates BEFORE They are Signed.

Receipts and certificates should match and the filing notice should match the receipt and certificates. Sections listed in these documents should match. Check these items before your agency head signs the certificate.

## Time-Frames, Deadlines and Effective Dates

#### The Close of Public Record

Remember that closing the public record starts the clock on the 120-day time-frame for submitting the final rule package. The close of public record for a proposed rulemaking is the date an agency chooses as the last date it will accept public comments on the rule package. An agency cannot make a rule until the rulemaking record is closed (A.R.S. § 41-1024(A)).

Within 120 days after the close of record, an agency must either submit the rule package to G.R.R.C. or the Attorney General, or terminate the rulemaking.





Most agencies do not publicly announce the close of record because of the 120-day time-frame, and instead allow the act of submitting the rule package for approval to be the close of record.

### Register Deadlines

The Secretary of State's Office publishes the *Register* weekly. BUT, there is a three-week turnaround period between a deadline date and the publication date of the *Register*. Publishing dates are published in the back of the *Register*.

### Code Deadlines

The Secretary of State's Office publishes updates to the *Arizona Administrative Code* four times a year. See the back of the *Register* for supplement release dates.

### Rule Effective Dates

A.R.S. § 41-1032(A) states that a rule generally becomes effective 60 days after the day it is filed with the Secretary of State's Office. There are of course, exceptions to this rule. Refer to the Administrative Procedures Act.

### It's Not Over Yet

### Your Responsibility After Filing

Our editor's strive for accuracy in our publications, but sometimes mistakes are made. Please compare your published notice with your paper copy. If the error is ours we will correct it.



This area has been provided for your notes



**Helpful Phone Numbers:**Secretary of State's Office, Public Services Division editors: (602) 542-4751

Governor's Regulatory Review Council: (602) 542-2058 www.grrc.state.az.us

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